

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, November 11.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .00.
Temperature, Max. 84; Min. 73. Weather, fair.

SUGAR—86 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.81625c.; Per Ton, \$76.325.
88 Analysis Beets, 8s. 8 1-4d.; Per Ton, \$76.20.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1906.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT ON AFONG TROUBLE

Mr. McStocker Denies Assertions in Examiner Story--On Other Matters He Reserves Reply--Chastising the Japanese Servant.

Editor Advertiser: Yesterday, reporters of both the Star and Bulletin saw me as to an article in the San Francisco Examiner relative to alleged difficulties and differences between myself, and others who had married into the Afong family, on the one side, and Mrs. Afong on the other, asking me what I had to say in regard to the article in question. There had been a serious difference between the parties in question upon a private family matter, which I did not then, nor do I now, care to discuss, and I therefore told the reporters that I declined to say anything. Since then, I have been informed by friends, that a number of responsible citizens have been led by reiterated charges from apparently authentic sources and by silence on our part, to believe that I, with other sons-in-law of Mrs. Afong, did in fact, on the occasion of the visit to Mrs. Afong referred to in the Examiner, attempt to force her to sign a paper affecting her property rights. While my lips are for the present sealed as to what took us to Mrs. Afong's residence and what we wished of her and what occurred, I do not feel called upon to rest under the imputation of having attempted in any way to coerce Mrs. Afong on the occasion in question, or at any other time, into giving up any property rights, either by signing a paper or in any other wise whatever, and I therefore state that upon that occasion neither money nor property was discussed in any way whatever, nor did we go to Mrs. Afong's house to discuss such a subject, nor was she asked to sign any paper of any kind or to give up any property rights, nor was a paper discussed in any manner or shape at that interview, nor was any restraint put upon Mrs. Afong, except sufficient to prevent her from interfering in the deserved castigation of a Japanese servant. Mrs. Afong having on the occasion of this visit volunteered the threat that she would dispose of large properties and moneys, held by her in trust for all of the Afong children, to the detriment of those children, we did give notice to her, through her son and business agent, that we demanded a readjustment of the trust estate managed by her for the entire family, looking to a curtailment of her powers and control, but this demand was presented by letter through the ordinary channels, two days after the visit to her, when it could be and, presumably, was submitted to her attorney before reply was made. Very respectfully,
F. B. M'STOCKER.

November 11, 1906.

FATHER MAXIME AND THE LEPERS

Can you give me any information about Father Maxime, the "leper priest" of the Hawaiian Islands, whose church was recently burned? What is his nationality?
T. O. D.

[Rev. Maxime Andre has been a missionary in the Hawaiian Islands for seventeen years. For fourteen years he was connected with the station of Hilo, on the island of Hawaii. In the leper colony at Molokai, made famous by Father Damien in 1889, there are two villages, Kalaupapa and Kalaupapa. It is in the latter village that Father Andre is stationed, living with the lepers, ministering to their spiritual wants and doing all that is possible to make life pleasant for these unfortunate beings. Father Andre is a member of the Congregation of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, an order which was founded in 1817, and which has headquarters in Paris. We have been unable to learn much about the missionary himself, as he is modest and does not care to give details of his career, but soon after he went to Kalaupapa he wrote some account of his work in a letter to his superior general, which was published in a magazine for missions, and from this letter the following extracts are taken.]

The leper colony at Molokai is, as it were, a little kingdom of which the resident is ruler. It comprises an extent of territory two miles in length and half a mile in width. Upon the north it is bounded by the Pacific Ocean, upon the south by a lofty mountain two thousand feet in height, an impassable barrier to all attempts at escape. However, the lepers who are confined in this place have no desire to run away; they live together as a large family. And then where could they go? They would be repulsed with expressions of horror wherever they might present themselves.

In the village of Kalaupapa the mission occupies a space of about an acre in extent. The huts of the lepers are all about. When I leave my house I meet everywhere people more or less disfigured; the ones who are in ad-

vanced stages of their disease are careful to avoid being seen. After a time one becomes accustomed to these disfigurements and can look at them without repugnance. The lepers, though they are afflicted to such a degree, are not wanting in good manners; they thank you without effusion for any service you may do them. They rarely complain, but, on the contrary, endure their miserable lot with great resignation.

The ministry of the priest varies according as he visits the very bad cases in the hospitals or goes among those people who are living isolated in their own houses. There are two asylums which have been built for the worst cases. That for the men, called the Baldwin Home, is in charge of the brothers of our congregation; the one for women, the Bishop Home, is under the direction of Franciscan sisters from Syracuse, N. Y. At Kalaupapa there are, at the least, 150 huts for those who live alone. The total number of lepers at the place is one thousand; the colony at Kalaupapa contains seven hundred. For our own part we have no fear of contracting leprosy. However, we do not neglect to observe the precautions which common prudence would suggest and which our superiors strongly advise. After we have come in contact with a leper we carefully wash our hands. Whenever lepers come to speak to us they do not enter the house, but remain upon the veranda. They themselves fully understand the purpose of these measures and are careful to observe them.

The opinion prevails to a great extent that a leper colony is like a great charnel house and that its inhabitants are always plunged in melancholy. The truth is much different. All day long sounds of mirth may be heard. Our lepers amuse themselves like children, chatting, singing or running about; in fact, they take their recreation like all other people. They have no cares and are not obliged to work, as the government furnishes them everything they need.

In our little commonwealth public duties are entrusted to the lepers. The judge is a leper; so is the sheriff; the lawyer, the policeman, the schoolmaster, are all afflicted with the disease. I must not forget to mention that there is a jail for the unruly members of the community. The only persons in the colony who are not lepers are the resident and the doctor; I ought to add also the postmaster.

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ALVISA TOO ATTENTIVE

Is Stabbed by Porto Ricans While at a Dance.

A serious stabbing affray occurred early Sunday morning at the Half-way House, Nuuanu Valley, in which a Porto Rican named Pablo Alvisa was so badly wounded that he had to be transferred to the Queen's Hospital. His two assailants were arrested during the forenoon by Special Officer Jos Leal, and both are held at the police station for investigation pending the result of Alvisa's injuries.

A dance was given at the Half-way House by a number of Porto Ricans. Joy was unconfined until early in the morning, when Manuel Dehezu and Orlorio Capa took exception to Alvisa's attentions to a Porto Rican damsel who was being courted by Dehezu. A quarrel resulted and knives were drawn. Alvisa was stabbed and his assailants fled. Leal was put on the case early yesterday morning and before noon had the assailants in jail.

NO CHANGE IN RECOUNT SITUATION

George D. Gear, who arrived from Kauai yesterday morning, is said to have stated that there would be a recount in the case of the recent election for sheriff.

A. M. Brown, interviewed last night, said that he knew nothing of this and stated that no decision would be arrived at in the matter for a few days. "Gear has got nothing from me on the matter," said Sheriff Brown, "and the situation is unchanged."

FULL COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS FROM KAUAI

Lihue, Kauai, Nov. 10, 1906.

The election passed off quietly on Tuesday resulting in victory for the straight Republican ticket, excepting only Wilbur Jarvis, who was defeated for the office of Supervisor from Kawaihau district by J. K. Apolo, the Home Rule candidate, by two votes. The following is the tabulated vote cast:

COUNTY OFFICERS.										
	Precincts									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
County Sheriff—										
Wm. Henry Rice	38	55	61	53	41	55	173	55	39	620
County Clerk—										
J. M. Kaneakua	38	55	67	57	39	59	168	68	43	652
County Auditor—										
R. M. Kanealii	1	19	12	22	18	26	58	33	12	253
O. Omsted	37	45	77	42	28	46	126	56	34	525
County Attorney—										
S. K. Kaeo	38	57	63	53	37	55	169	58	38	616
County Treasurer—										
A. H. Rice	38	54	56	54	44	54	175	57	42	619

DEPUTY SHERIFFS.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Waimea—										
Theo. Blackstad	1	15	15	13						44
W. O. Crowell	37	47	106	59						249
Koloa—										
Henry Blake					38	61				99
Lihue—										
William Ellis						174				174
Kawaihau—										
C. K. Kaeo							45			45
S. W. Meheula							78			78
Hanalei—										
S. Kanewannui								7	24	31
Jas. K. Lota									42	106

SUPERVISORS.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Waimea—										
A. F. Knudsen	38	60	83	48						229
S. Makaila	0	8	36	25						69
Koloa—										
W. D. McBryde					48	55				103
Lihue—										
H. D. Wishard						171				171
Kawaihau—										
Jas. K. Apolo							63			63
Wilbur Jarvis							61			61
Hanalei—										
Chas. K. Kahoe								43	62	105
D. Kanealii								5	40	45
E. Kuapuhi								2	24	26

OPIUM JOINT ON CAR LINE

Place at Waikiki Where Gambling and Pipe Hitting Go.

One of the principal opium dens of Honolulu, passed daily by thousands of people, and on the route of Sheriff Brown to and from the police station, is located on the Waikiki road at its junction with McCully Tract.

For months this den has been operating with from half a dozen to eight mat-covered couches whereon are laid the opium-smoking outfits. Of this den devotees of the poppy-extract habit are daily frequenters. Day and night Chinamen may be seen passing in and out of the place, but, to the average patron of the Rapid Transit cars, the shack has appeared to be only the peaceful habitation of a Chinaman and his family.

The shack was at one time used as a store considerably to Ewa of its present location. It was moved up to its present position, but it was never reopened as a store. The windows were boarded up and the front door closed. The only entrance is toward the rear on the Waikiki side. This entrance opens into a room occupying the width of the structure. A partition divides this lower portion from the front and larger portion. The front section is the "opium den." The hard couches, two by two, are arranged all around the room. At the junction of each pair of couches an opium layout entices the habitués. The sputter-sputter of the opium, as it is cooked at the tiny lamp turned over and over upon a bookkin is to be heard every night.

Adjoining this larger room a smaller one has been partitioned off, and in this space are a small table and many chairs. Last night a crowd of Chinese gathered about the table. As "banker" there was a Hawaiian-Chinese operating the little inverted bowl over the small white buttons used in playing pai-kau, while the dominoes clicked and clicked as they were shuffled and shuffled by the Chinese gamblers.

(Continued on Page Seven.)

GEN. SHAFTER FACES THE LAST ENEMY

South African Trouble--King Leopold III--Kansas Election--No Rupture With Spain Is Feared at the Vatican.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., November 12.—General Shafter is dying.

Major General William Rufus Shafter, U. S. A. (retired), achieved fame in the Spanish War as commander of the American forces in Cuba in 1898, when he conducted the military operations ending in the capitulation of the Spanish forces under General Linhares and the surrender of Santiago. He afterwards commanded the military departments of California and Columbia from 1899 to 1901, and was retired from active service in 1901 as Major General.

He was born in Galesburg, Mich., October 16, 1835. He entered the Union army as First Lieutenant of the 7th Michigan Infantry, August 22, 1861. He became Major of the 19th Michigan Infantry, September 5, 1862, and Lieutenant Colonel in 1863. In 1864 he was promoted to Colonel of the 17th U. S. Colored Infantry. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier General for meritorious and gallant services during the war. He was mustered out of the volunteer army and became a Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army in 1867. The same year he was given a congressional medal for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va. He rose through the various ranks to Major General in 1898.

TABU ON ARMY POLITICS.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 12.—The soldiers have been forbidden to participate in politics.

KANSAS GOVERNOR REPUBLICAN.

TOPEKA, Kas., November 12.—The Republicans have elected the Governor by 2000 majority.

THE VATICAN AND SPAIN.

ROME, November 12.—No fears are entertained at the Vatican of a rupture with Spain.

BELGIAN MONARCH SICK.

BRUSSELS, November 12.—King Leopold is suffering from lumbago.

BOERS MAKING TROUBLE.

CAPETOWN, November 12.—Boer raiders are intimidating the farmers.

BLACKMAILERS THREATEN WEALTHY SHEEP OWNER

OGDEN, Utah, Oct. 30.—Joseph S. Peery, a wealthy young sheepman of this city, is in receipt of a blackmailing letter sent through the mail and signed "Three." In this letter the writers demand \$500 and threaten to kill Peery's sheep by poisoning the watering places if he fails to comply with their demand.

Accompanying the letter is a diagram designating a certain spot on the shore of the Great Salt Lake as the place where the money is to be left for them in a can. The letter was roughly printed with a lead pencil.

Henry Peery, one of the owners of this ranch, who is also a prominent stockbroker of Salt Lake City and Goldfield, visited Honolulu about three years ago.

STATUE TO A MAN WELL KNOWN HERE.

SPOKANE, Oct. 25.—Spokane today unveiled a bronze statue to Ensign John Robert Monaghan, U. S. N. The occasion was notable because it was the first ceremony of the kind in the city's history and because of the distinguished speakers and the great throng present. Fully 5000 persons braved dust-whirling gales to attend the exercises, and fully 5000 more crowded the streets along the line of march. United States troops from Fort Wright, the local company of the National Guard, Philippine and Civil War veterans, school children and every Catholic society in the city participated in the parade. The line of march was more than a mile in length.

The speakers included Governor Mead, ex-United States Senator George Turner, Charles S. Voorhees, Mayor Daggett, Bishop Edward O'Dea, Rev. Father Goller, S. J., Rev. Father Jaquet of Santa Clara College, California; C. B. Dunning, Departmental Commander of the G. A. R., and Captain Thomas S. Phelps, U. S. N., of the battleship California.

The statue stands at the corner of Riverside avenue and Monroe street, at the south approach of the Monroe-street bridge, a main business artery of the city. It is of simple design on a huge base of granite brought from the East. On the south side of the base is a tablet illustrative of the scenes during which Monaghan gave his life in a heroic attempt to save a brother officer from being murdered by natives of the South Seas. On the north side is inscribed a brief biography of the young hero.